The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,142.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Colombo	13
„ Carwar	5	„ Galle	14
„ Mangalore	7	„ Negapatam	16
„ Cannanore	8	„ Madras	18
„ Calicut	9	„ Coconada	20
„ Beypore	9	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Cochin	10	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Tuticorin	12	Arrives Calcutta	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

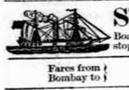
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	12
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	14
	Mar.			Mar.	
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

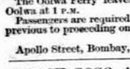


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Martaban," 600 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



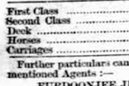
THE well known first class Steamer "Pilot," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government)



Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from / Bombay to	Rewas.	Dharumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dharumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 2 0	„ 3 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.

RUGHOLALL PREMJEE ANGIA, Gogo.

PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 622 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Northumbria," Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th January 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that a strip of Land lying to the east of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, close to the Frere Bridge, on the south side of the Grant Road, will be put up to Public Auction at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on Monday, 15th February 1869, at one o'clock P.M. For terms and particulars apply to

G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 28th January 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 6th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the reply of Government to the resolution passed by the Bench on the 22th instant regarding the proposed Commission on the subject of the Town Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay.

C. E. SPENCER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th January 1869.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Native Insurance Company will be held at their Registered Office, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on Monday the 1st February 1869 at 2 P.M., for the following business :—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st October 1868.

2nd. To elect two Directors in lieu of two retiring in rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

4th. To take into consideration the propriety of declaring a dividend.

5th. To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22nd inst. to the 2nd February 1869, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B. N. I. Co.'s Office, 22nd January, 1869.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co. :—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acrimony of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a masculine purge, and a hydragogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and energetic. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £91 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,390 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOP! STOP!!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

OF

STEVENS' CIRCUS

ON THE ESPLANADE.

A GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

Commencing at 4 P.M. ; Door open at 3, for

FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.

Children—half price.

IMMENSE BILL FOR TO-NIGHT (MONDAY), 1st February, 1869.

TUESDAY EVENING, 2nd FEBRUARY,

The Circus will be closed in favour of the Seamen Amateurs of H. M. S. "Octavia."

SEE THE STAR RIDER—MADAME LEON.

SEE THE DASHING EQUESTRIENNE, MLLE CARRIE.

WONDER AT THE

INFANT PRODIGIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained at the following well-known Establishments :—Treacher & Co.'s ; Soundy & Co.'s ; Oriental Exchange ; Divan Exchange ; and Ragoo Shamjee's.

For Particulars see Bills of the day.

DAN RICE, Manager.

GRACE EGERTON.

(MRS. GEORGE CASE.)

23rd FEBRUARY 1869.

Mr. John H. Willy has the hongur to announce that he has made arrangements for those distinguished Artists, Mr. and Mrs. George Case, to appear at the Grant Road Theatre in a few of their popular Musical Entertainments. Their first Performance will take place on Tuesday the 23rd February 1869. Full particulars and Programmes in a few days. The following will vouch for the excellence of their Entertainments :—

"Sydney Morning Herald," October 7th, 1865.—"Their Entertainments have been performed in the presence of the Governors of Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c., in most instances their Excellencies attending two and three times."

"South Australian Register," March 21st, 1865.—"Mr. and Mrs. George Case have been . . . . . excess on Monday evening, March 20; in fact, many persons were obliged to go away, being unable to gain admittance. Among the audience, which was a highly fashionable one, were His Excellency and Lady Daly, under whose patronage the entertainment, which was for the benefit of Mrs. Case, was given. Mrs. Case repeated her round of characters in Edmund Yates's 'Latest Intelligence from Abroad, and at Home' in her usual inimitable manner, and the performances of Mr. Case on the Concertina and Violin were loudly applauded."

"Otago Times, January 31, 1866.—"The imitation of Thus by Mrs. Case is one of the cleverest things that lady has done here; his peculiarities of manner are cleverly hit off. Two of Sims Reeves's songs were sung, 'My Pretty Jane,' and 'Come into the Garden Maud.' Both were well sung, and altogether, the 'presentation' of the whimsical tempered gloriously-voiced singer is sure to cause a great deal of laughter, and to give much real pleasure, especially to those who have heard him at Concert."

Mr. Willy will perform some new Pianoforte Fantasias.

6, Clare Road, Byculla.

STEAM Ship "Gunga," having arrived with Cargo from Liverpool 21st December, ex "Laxor," Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and take delivery of their Goods at the Bores Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 30th January 1869.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The Office of the undersigned is this day removed from 4 Hornby Row to 22 Rampart Row, above Messrs. Bedford & Co. (late Rogers & Co.) Chemists.

ADOLPH GABRIEL, Dentist.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

FOR SALE, on board the ship "Saint Andrew," 600 Oars, at moderate price. Apply to Messrs. Hormusjee and Jamsetjee Dubash, or to the undersigned.

A. LEMIEUX,

Master of Ship "Saint Andrew."

TO LET—Albion Place, Parel Road—Sets of Rooms on the Ground Floor. Rent Rs. 33 per mensem, including taxes and Vehar Water. Apply by letter to the Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), 4, Albion Place, Parel Road.

NOTICE.—A sale of Clothing returned from Abyssinia, such as Coats, Bundies, Trowsers, &c., &c., will be held daily at 12 noon from Monday next the 1st February 1869, until further notice, at the Commissariat Depot Colaba, near the Causeway.

Terms—Cash, and the Lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,

Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 30th January 1869.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—With reference to para 2 of Telegraph Department Notification regarding the introduction of Telegraph Stamps, such Stamps are procurable in Bombay at the Stamp Office, Elphinstone Circle, and Government Telegraph Office, and not at Her Majesty's Treasury at the Bank of Bombay.

W. R. BROOKE,

Superintendent Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Stores, Byculla, on Friday the 12th February, at 2 P.M., if not previously disposed of by private contract,

A 20 H. P. horizontal high-pressure Stationary Engine, by Edwin Maw, of Doncaster.

The Engine is second-hand, in good repair, the 12 ft. Driving Wheel being fitted with spur gearing. Can be seen by application at the Storekeeper's Office, G. I. P. R., Byculla.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

NOTICE.—In the matter of the [illegible] by Cursetjee Wadia, and of the [illegible] peed with his Creditors.

The Meeting advertised to be holden in the above matter on Monday the 1st February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Solicitor, has been adjourned to Monday the 8th February at 3 o'clock P.M., and will be held in the Office of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw in Hummum street, Fort, opposite the Government Secretariate office.

—Dated this 29th day of January 1869.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at my Office, at the Commodore's Bungalow, Marine Lines, up to noon on the 10th of February next, for the purchase of the Hull and Masts as now standing of H. M.'s "Vigilant," the Boilers and Engines being removed at the cost of the seller before delivery.

Also for the purchase of the said Hull and Spars, together with the Boilers and Engines as now fixed and fitted.

Intending purchasers may view the Vessel by application on board.

20 per cent must be paid down so soon as a tender is accepted, and the remainder on the delivery of the Vessel.

I do not bind myself to accept the highest or any offer.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,

Commanding the East Indian Squadron.

Bombay, 30th January 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls has directed a Meeting of the Contributories of the above named Corporation, to be summoned pursuant to the above Statute, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to the Scheme prepared for a settlement of the pending litigation in the above matters, and that such Meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1869, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, at which time and place all the Contributories of the said Corporation resident in or near Bombay are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. George Frederick Rimington to act as the Chairman of such Meeting.

WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND,

Official Liquidator,

13, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.—In the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls has directed a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Corporation, to be summoned pursuant to the above statute, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to the Scheme prepared for a settlement of the pending litigation in the above matters, and that such Meeting will be held on Thursday, the 11th February, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, at which time and place all the Creditors of the said Corporation resident in or near Bombay are requested to attend. The said Judge has appointed Mr. George Frederick Rimington to act as the Chairman of such Meeting.

WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND,

Official Liquidator,

13, Gresham Street, London, E.C.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHURCH of SCOTLAND'S MISSION, BOMBAY.—The Annual Public Examination of the General Assembly's Institution, Agiary Lane, Kalbadavie, will be held on Tuesday the 2nd February, commencing at 5 o'clock P.M.

The Chair will be occupied by Colonel The Honourable W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.

All interested in Missionary work are invited to attend.

CHAS. I. CAMERON, M.A., Missionary.

Bombay, 23rd January 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited.)—The Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., (Agents), No. 1 Church Street, Bombay, on Monday the 15th day of February 1869, at 12 noon, to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1868.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

4th. To declare a dividend for the last half-year.

By order of the Board of Directors,

FURDOONJEE ARDASEER, Acting Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New Books received January 28.

Mountain, Loch, and Glen : a Series of magnificent Photographs of Highland Scenery, from Paintings executed expressly for the work	Rs. 96	0
Folio, bound in bird's eye maple wood.	8	0
The "Echoes" Cartoons, Oblong folio	8	0
Underground Life of Mines and Mining ; by Simonin, translated by Bristow, 150 Illustrations	32	0
The Practitioner : a Journal of Therapeutics. Vol. 1	8	0
Carlyle's Frederick the Great. New edition. Vols. 1 and 2. Each	5	4
Motley's History of the United Netherlands, Cheaper edition, Vol. 4	13	8
Cassan's Hand Book of Heraldry, 300 illustrations	5	12
The Bab Ballads	4	8
Penley's Instructions for Staining from Nature in Water-Colours	16	0
Engineers' and Contractors' Price Book, 1869	4	8
Atchley's Builders' Price Book, 1869	3	0
Passages from the Note Book of Nathaniel Hawthorne	1	4
Johnson's Rasselas, Bayard Series	1	12
The Words of Wellington, Bayard Series	1	12
Countess Guiccioli's Recollections of Lord Byron	23	8
Ranking's Abstract, July to December 1868	5	0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, July to Dec. 1868	4	8
Thackeray's Burlesques, New edition	5	12
Whittaker's Almanac, 1869	0	12
Pippins and Cheese ; by T. Hatton	8	12
London Society. Vol. 14	8	0
Ethn Burritt's Thoughts and Notes	5	12
Maclaren's Physical Education (Gymnastics)	5	12
Cooley's Practical Receipts for Perfumes and Cosmetics	2	12
Chaplet of Pearls ; by author of the Heir of Redclyffe. 2 Vols.	9	0
Browning's Ring and Book. Vol. 2	5	12
Famous London Merchant : a Boy's Book	2	12
Tom Brown's School Days. Illustrated edn.	9	0
Strickland's Lives of the Tudor Princesses of England	9	8
The Isle of Wight, illustrated by Photographs	16	0
Andersen's Later Fairy Tales	2	12
Friends in Fur and Feathers	3	0
Otto Specter's Picture Fables	3	42
Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm, in German	1	12
Le Reve d'une Ambitieuse, by Marie Rattazzi	2	4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucus. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, from 1st February 1869, three commodious airy Bungalows, with Out-houses, on the Coorla Hill, within five minutes' walk of the Coorla Railway Station, particularly adapted for families.

For rent and particulars apply to Mr. ARDASEER HORMASJEE WADIA, Elphinstone circle.

TO BE LET, two commodious Bungalows on the Bandora Hill, with Out-houses, Stables, &c., (formerly the Property of J. C. Ibbs, Esq., of the Indian Navy), commanding a desirable and an excellent view and open sea-breeze. For rent and particulars apply to G. & J. HORMUSJEE, at their Office, under the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, in Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's SUITS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Art Ornaments of all Kind, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles may be had at very moderate rates.

New Encyclopedias of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes. A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,

ALSO

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra" :—

The New "Mauleverer" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New Large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS. { Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Large Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.

FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES. { Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.

FOR WEDDINGS. { Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.

FOR MOURNING. { Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hat Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves, &c.

FOR INFANTS. { Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores, Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 As. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay ; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned Vessels belonging to Her Majesty :—

Names.	Tonnage.	Wood or Iron.	Paddle or Screw.	Horse Power.	Maker of Engines.	Speed.	Half Speed.	Stowage of Coal.	No. of Days at Full Speed.	No. of Days at Half Speed.	Length of Ship.	Width of Ship.	Armament.	Amount at which purchased by Government	Remarks.
Sir John Lawrence.	657 100	Iron.	Screw	150	Built in London, by Simpson and Company, in 1863.	9½ Knots.	7 Knots.	200 Tons.	12 Days.	17 Days.	223 Ft. In.	28 Ft. In.	3 Guns.		
Lord Elphinstone	657 100	Iron.	Screw	150	Built at Port Glasgow, by Robert Duncan and Co., in 1863.	9½ Knots.	7 Knots.	200 Tons.	12 Days.	17 Days.	223 Ft. In.	28 Ft. In.	3 Guns.		
Earl Canning	691 100	Iron.	Screw	150	Built at Port Glasgow, by Robert Duncan and Co., in 1863.	9½ Knots.	7 Knots.	200 Tons.	12 Days.	17 Days.	223 Ft. In.	28 Ft. In.	3 Guns.		
Nemesis	660	Iron.	Screw	200	Blackwood & Gordon.	9½ Knots.	7 Knots.	200 Tons.	12 Days.	17 Days.	223 Ft. In.	28 Ft. In.	3 Guns.		
Pluto	660	Iron.	Screw	200	Blackwood & Gordon.	9½ Knots.	7 Knots.	200 Tons.	12 Days.	17 Days.	223 Ft. In.	28 Ft. In.	3 Guns.		
Proserpine	660	Iron.	Screw	200	Blackwood & Gordon.	9½ Knots.	7 Knots.	200 Tons.	12 Days.	17 Days.	223 Ft. In.	28 Ft. In.	3 Guns.		
Tenedos	1,745	Iron.	Screw	400	Built at Port Glasgow, by Robert Duncan and Co., in 1863.	12 Knots.	9 Knots.	400 Tons.	12 Days.	17 Days.	280 Ft. In.	36 Ft. In.	6 Guns.		
Victoria	1,745	Iron.	Screw	400	Built at Port Glasgow, by Robert Duncan and Co., in 1863.	12 Knots.	9 Knots.	400 Tons.	12 Days.	17 Days.	280 Ft. In.	36 Ft. In.	6 Guns.		
Zenobia	1,745	Iron.	Screw	400	Built at Port Glasgow, by Robert Duncan and Co., in 1863.	12 Knots.	9 Knots.	400 Tons.	12 Days.	17 Days.	280 Ft. In.	36 Ft. In.	6 Guns.		
These three Vessels originally cost Government Rs. 5,75,000.														Rs. 3,00,000.	

Sealed Tenders for the purchase of all or any of the above Vessels will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, and will be opened at Noon, on Monday, the 1st day of April, 1869.

A deposit of 10 per cent. of the Purchase Money to be paid to the Bank of Bombay on the acceptance of the Tender, and the remainder on delivery of the Vessels and Stores.

Persons desirous of visiting the Vessels may do so on application to the Superintendent of Marine, from whom any further particulars may be obtained.

G. T. ROBINSON, Commander, I. N.,

Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

OF

EXTRA GRAVITY.

FIRST SELECTION FOR PAYNE & Co.

(Bottled by H. STONE & Co., London.)

Just landed from the

"ROBINSON CRUSOE"

a shipment of this celebrated

PALE INDIA ALE, EXTRA GRAVITY.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the first shipment of the above celebrated Beer our Bombay House has received, and in doing so it affords us much gratification to state that it is quite equal in quality to the Importations of our Firm in Calcutta. Our experience in Calcutta as importers of Beer, extending over half a century, warrant us in the assertion that Bass's Beer is undoubtedly the best imported. In Calcutta we have tried all Brewers and all Bottlers, and the result is that after giving each a fair trial we have come to the conclusion that

BASS'S BEER FOR INDIA

is mostly to be depended upon.

Our Importations will therefore be confined to THIS BRAND bottled by

Messrs. H. STONE & Co., London,

and

Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS,

Brook Street, Hanover Square.

(For the latter we are Sole Agents in Bombay.)

The shipment we now offer is bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Those bottled by Foster & Sons are daily expected Ex

"PRINCE ALFRED,"

"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE,"

"ROYAL SOVEREIGN,"

AND

"DILBHUR,"

As they arrive notice will be given.

PRICE.

Original Casks 4 Dozen Quarts Rs. 6-8 per Dozen—Cash.
Opened and Examined Quarts Rs. 7-0 per Dozen—Cash.

☞ One dozen may be had for CASH, but NEW accounts cannot be opened for any quantity less than one Cask.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

EXTRA GRAVITY,

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

FOR MESSES—Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

FOR FAMILIES—Kilderkins.

The Beer in Wood is quite equal in Quality to that in Bottle.

Every Cask is tasted and filled to the Bung in our Godowns before despatch.

PAYNE & Co.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

Opposite the Custom House,

BOMBAY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belvidere Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
	Rue du Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Moscle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philippinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity. A sample bottle may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux Houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country, which are offered at such low prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

THE TRADE.—We shall be happy to supply the Trade on the most liberal terms. Our English quotations are especially directed to local and up-country dealers interested in the Wine Trade. Our stocks here are large and we shall at all times be prepared to supply any quantity at a short notice.

☞ The brands marked with an asterisk (*) are daily expected.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerex.

The following are the Brands we have always on hand :—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
15	0		Sound ordinary Wine	Rs. 13 0
20	0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20	0	A	Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26	0	C	Red—A pale rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27	0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30	0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely delicate and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32	0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33	0	4	White—Vine de Pasto—a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London : a choice old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
32	0		Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado ; very old	30 0
35	0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull, nothing doing. The Elphinstone Land gone down to 775; Victorias 1,280.

CALCUTTA.—26TH JANUARY, 1869.

Government Securities.—Upwards of three quarters of a lakh of 4 per cents. sold in sums of Rs. 10,000 and under, at Rs. 5-10 and 5-8 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 5-8 to 5-4 discount. Purchases of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were reported at Rs. 8-4 and 8-6 premium.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 139.

Punjaub Bank shares, at yesterday's quotations.

Equitable Coal Company's shares at Rs. 195.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 209. More wanted at this price.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 285, and one for Rs. 287.

R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s shares, 16 at Rs. 280 each.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, a forced-sale of 25 shares, at Rs. 58 each, and a small lot at Rs. 60, exclusive of the dividend.

The Mussoorie Savings' Bank declared a dividend, for the half-year ended 31st December 1868, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum.

At the meeting of shareholders of the Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co., held on Saturday last, the Directors' report was received and accounts passed, and a pro-rata dividend of Rs. 2 per share of Rs. 250 was declared, payable on and after 1st February 1869.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 30TH JANUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	232 to 235
Akote	232 to 235
Broach	228 to 230
Dhollera	240 to 245
Bhownuggur	240 to 245
Veeravul	230 to 235
Vingorla	235 to 237
Dharwar Sawginned	258 to 260
Khandeish	225 to 228
Barsee	225 to 228
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	269 to 270
Hingunghat	275 to 277
Broach	N.G. 268 to 270
Do.	M.G. 272 to 275

Ready sales 2,175 Candies. Market active.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 12th January, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	17,12,947	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. Nil		
Do. do. at Branches	1,02,06,109	6	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,53,51,530	14	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	14,07,252	13	5
Sundries	6,62,564	6	5
Rs.	6,33,90,404	15	7

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	35,99,482	3	0
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches	47,91,802	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.	1,51,99,983	1	11
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do.	99,84,698	12	5
Dead Stock	9,61,333	2	4
Stamps	10,980	9	0
Balances with other Banks	9,42,368	1	6
Sundries	9,14,187	2	5
Rs.	3,54,04,335	3	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office Rs.	1,05,79,329	10	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches "	1,74,06,680	1	1
	2,79,86,009	12	0
Rs.	6,33,90,404	15	7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 30.

Bray, Riding Master, 7th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Seaforte.
Travers, Major General, on leave, from England.
James, Overseer, Public Works Department, on leave, from Dhurumsalla.
Robertson, Major, 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.
Robinson, Captain, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Moore, Ensign, 77th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Glasse, Lieutenant, 103rd Regiment, on duty, from Morar.
Ashe, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Mitchell, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 30.

Grant, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Desborough, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Delane, Major, Viceroy's Body Guard, on furlough, to England.
Bolton, Captain, Commissariat Department, on duty, to Poona.
——rown, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Pitman, Surgeon Major, Indian Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Simpson, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Simpson, Captain, 4th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Miles, Staff Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Aden.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th January 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

49th Foot.—Ensign William Langmore Wreford to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Van, admitted a pro-[illegible] for the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 16th Decem-[illegible]

[illegible] Ensign Alexander M. dela Voye to be Lieute-[illegible] purchase, vice Sandilands, admitted a pro-[illegible] Staff Corps. Dated 22nd December 1868.

[illegible]nder-in-Chief in India is pleased to make [illegible] appointments:—

[illegible]okuddar.—Major A Callander, Staff Corps, [illegible]dant vice Earle, who resigns the appoint-[illegible] 29th December 1868.

[illegible] Cavalry.—Captain A. C. Anderson is per-[illegible] the appointment of Adjutant, as a Captain. Dated 2nd January 1869.

19th Native Infantry.—Captain C. H. Bergman is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant, as a Captain. Dated 2nd January 1869.

35th Native Infantry.—Captain H. F. Bunbury is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjutant, as a Captain. Dated 2nd January 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Carnegie, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Barrackpore for general duty

Lieutenant Colonel G. V. R. Jervis, Staff Corps, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to Jhelum for general duty.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Thomas, Bengal Infantry, is permitted to do general duty at Lucknow.

Lieutenant Colonel A. O. Wood, Staff Corps, is transferred from Allahabad to Dinapore for general duty.

Major H. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps, doing general duty at Futtehgarh, is directed to proceed to Peshawur, and do general duty at that station.

Major G. H. Thompson, Staff Corps, whose services have recently been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is posted to Rawul Pindee for general duty.

Major G. C. Hoxham, 2nd in Command 30th Native Infantry, has elected to take the sick leave grantgd him in G. O. C. C. of the 14th November last, (page 478,) under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

Major R. O. H. Forbes, Staff Corps, is directed to do general duty at Delhi.

The Commander-in-Chief directs the following removals and appointments in the Judge Advocate General's Department:—

Major J. C. Horne, Deputy Judge Advocate General, proceeding on furlough, from the Allahabad to the Lahore Division.

Major C. F. Browne, Deputy Judge Advocate General from the Lahore to the Allahabad Division.

Lieutenant Colonel P. H. P. Gill, Staff Corps, to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General in the Lahore Division.

Captain H. St. G. Tucker, late 29th Native Infantry, recently returned from sick leave to Europe, is posted to the 8th Native Infantry at Jhansi, and directed to join.

Lieutenant and Local Captain R. Taylor, of the 41st Foot, is reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostance, on the 7th ultimo.

Cornet R. G. Kennedy, 13th Hussars, is permitted to accompany His Excellency Sir J. Lawrence, Bt., G. G. B., G. C. S. I., on duty to England.

On the expiration of this duty he will report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards, for orders.

The Allahabad Division order, dated the 8th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant W. F. Cavaye, 107th Foot, Assistant to the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Allahabad, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th January 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officer:—

55th Foot.—Lieutenant R. E. Huxham to be Captain, from the 27th of February 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Raw, Staff Corps, is transferred from the Presidency to Lucknow, for general duty.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 1259 of 1868, Brigadier General A. H. L. Wyatt is posted to the Rawul Pindee Brigade.

Surgeon Major J. F. Beatson, M.D., Medical Storekeeper, Umballa, having been promoted by G. G. O. No. 1251, dated 30th December last, to Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on preparatory leave of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. A. Gunn, or until further orders, is posted to the Meerut circle of medical superintendence.

Ensign J. A. L. Montgomery, of the 92nd Foot, is reported to have passed the Lower Standard, in Hindoostanee, on the 4th instant.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant C. E. Glasse, of the 103rd Foot, is directed to proceed to England and join the Depôt of his regiment. The services of Lieutenant Glasse are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Gunga (s)	Child	Suez, Jan. 15.
	Empirates (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee, Jan. 27.
	Columbian (s)	Baker	Suez, Jan. 17.
	Dhlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Jan. 27.
31	Travancore (s)	Eastly	Hongkong, Jan. 12.
	Omar Pasha	Bullock	Calcutta, Jan. 3.
	H. M. S. Daphne (s)	Sullivan	Seychelles, Dec. 28.
	H. M. S. Dryad (s)	Colomb	—ca.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Bogarry	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Leachoo	Beal	Havre.
	Patrician	Robinson	Colombo.
	Persia	Ellison	Liverpool
	Sumatra (s)	White	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance on Saturday last:—

Ship Talula, Gilchrist, to Gallo.
Ship Coimbatore, Huston, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Gunga, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Mula, to Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 25 L'Imperatrice Eugenie, Bernrog ..... Bordeaux, June 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25 Shannon .... —
26 Star of Erin .... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. C. N. ..... Salmon ..... Covelang.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. Alphonse and Nelie .... Bordeaux.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BUTCHER—December 30th, at Clifton, Bristol, Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Butcher, Retired List, Madras Army, aged 66.
DIVER—January 6th, at Seven Sisters Road, London, Thomas Diver, Senior, aged 61.
HIGGINS—January 6th, at Highgate, London, Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. M. J. Higgins, School of Art, Esplanade.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GILES—January 31st, at Bandora Hill, the wife of Samuel Giles, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—January 15th, at Kamptee, the wife of Lieutenant G. M. Balfour, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.
MORRIS—January 25th, at Madras, the wife of Captain C. C. Morris, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COLES—January 21st, at Bellary, of apoplexy, Lydia Caroline, wife of the Rev. J. B. Coles, of the London Mission.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MURRAY—January 24th, at Ajmere, Rajpootana, the wife of Dr. T. Murray, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
WYNCH—January 25th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain H. P. Wynch, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen [illegible] copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained [illegible] arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1869.

THE Report of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, which has just been published, contains one paragraph that demands notice from us. It is this—"The Bombay Agency has continued to "work satisfactorily, and the value of the ar-"rangement by which the Bank holds immediate "control and supervision over the large opera-"tions between its Branches in the North-West "and the Western Presidency City is becoming "every month more apparent."

The value of the information thus conveyed to the shareholders claims their serious consideration. To us it seems to say that the business of the Bank has become so extended, that it is necessary to delegate the immediate control and supervision over the large operations specified to the Bombay Agent, while we conceive that it is the duty of the Secretary or principal officer of the Bank to control all the business done by it.

But the language has still greater interest for us. The Bank of Bengal obtained the sanction of the Supreme Government to open an Agency in Bombay for *the purpose of collecting its outstandings*, when the old Bank of Bombay was in an unsatisfactory position. That object has long since been accomplished. The Secretary of State for India has ordered the Agency to be closed, and we hear that the Directors of the Bank of Bengal decline to comply with the order, alleging that it was illegal. Certainly we only know that the order was given and that it has not been obeyed.

The very paper which contains the Directors' Report contains also an announcement that the "Solicitor to Government has been requested "to prepare an agreement with the Bank of "Bengal for the establishment of a Branch "Bank at Rampore Bauliah." We feel inclined to ask whether there is a Government in India, and under what circumstances fresh favours are showered upon the Bank of Bengal when it has not carried out an order by the Secretary of State which he was justified in giving. We have already noticed the inevitable results which in our opinion must follow the active competition between two Presidency Banks doing business in the same field, and we warn Government that heavy blame will rest upon their shoulders if they do not prevent it. They helped to start the New Bank of Bombay into life by taking shares in it, and giving it every support in their power. They must now prevent the Bank of Bengal from attempting to seize its birthright. The Bank of Bengal is not content with Bengal, the North-West, the Punjab, Arracan and Burmah, or, as a Director stated, "from Maulmein to Lahore," as a field for its operations, it seeks to invade our cotton districts, and at the end of each half year it openly avows the increasing business done with Bombay. With equal justice and with equal weight it might open an Agency in London, and work its operations in Exchange and Government Securities through its own Agent there, the value of whose immediate control would doubtless also become "every month more apparent." We allow that Bombay offers a good field for banking, but, under existing circumstances, we deny the right of the Bank of Bengal to invade it.

If there be a Government in more than name, we look to see the order of the Secretary of State enforced; Government taking whatever steps may be necessary to secure that object. It cannot surely be that the advances made by the Bank of Bengal to Government induce our Minister of Finance to take a one-sided view of a question, the bearings of which must be apparent to every business man. We should have hesitated to hazard such a suggestion, had we not been startled by the paragraph in the Directors' Report immediately following the one which we have quoted. It states that "Government appointed an officer unconnected with "the Bank to make a full enquiry into certain "statements which have been made imputing to "the Bank an unauthorised system of advances "and have expressed their satisfaction with the result." Now, as the Honourable Mr. Skinner, the Chairman, at the last meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, admitted that the Bank had made advances on Joint Stock shares, and as such business is not allowed by the Bank's Charter, we fail to see how Government could express their satisfaction at knowing that the Bank had violated the conditions of its Charter. Surely there is something inconsistent, something wrong in this "result." It is opposed to Mr. Skinner's admission. It emboldens us to speak plainly, and to express a hope that Lord Mayo will enquire into the whole question between the two Presidency Banks at once and settle it decisively. Our Governor took a warm interest in the negotiations between the Bank of Bengal and the old Bank of Bombay, which terminated, not, as was at one time anticipated, in an amalgamation, but in the Bank of Bengal withdrawing from its proposals, and asking the sanction of Government to open an Agency here, with a proffer at the same time of its services to conduct the Government business. Permission was then refused, but as another pretext the Bank of Bengal did obtain permission from the Supreme Government to open an Agency here for a special purpose, and the subsequent Reports of that institution show how it has used that conditional authority. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is necessarily acquainted with all that has passed, and, uninfluenced by local ties or connections, he will, we have no doubt, if requested by the Governor General, give a straightforward opinion on what, after all, is a very simple question, if all sores from former differences are put entirely out of sight.

WE understand that the Government Resolution, referred to in the summons which calls on the Justices to attend a Special Meeting next Saturday, will be issued from the Secretariat to-day. The new Resolution, we believe, while holding fast to the principle of the first of the series, and formally excluding plans already rejected, will contain a saving or qualifying clause which will give the Commissioners full scope for their inquiry. In other words, if our information be correct, the third, by turning its flank, will remove the main objection to the first Resolution—to wit, that it was unwisely narrow. We trust that the new form of official words will be as wide as they are currently reported to be, for nothing could be more injudicious or less likely to inspire public confidence than a restricted inquiry. While the Government is about the work it might as well be done once for all. The inquiry, in short, should be exhaustive, and lay firm ground for really good plans of drainage and water supply which could be executed at the earliest practicable moment. Nothing is gained—certainly not time—by partial measures; and it is essential to complete financial, as well as engineering and hygienic, success that the schemes adopted should command the entire confidence of the public.

LORD CLARENDON and Mr. Burlinghame—the American-Chinese Ambassador to the World in general—are said to have come to a resolution which will require masterly handling if it is to be successfully executed. A "new era" is announced, and so far as China is concerned, the novelty is thus described:—"The stipulations of existing treaties are again declared binding; all negotiations shall be conducted with the central Government at Pekin, and not with provincial authorities; and, thirdly, when any differences arise, they shall be referred to the Home Government for consideration. These two latter points are of the highest importance." No doubt they are. But how are they to be carried out? China is a country of vast extent, of imperfect obedience to the metropolis, and often exposed to singularly irritating contact, not only with traders, but with missionaries. Under the golden rules of the new era must every petty dispute be referred to Pekin, and, if Pekin choses, to London for adjustment? It is true that if local authorities have no authority, in a given case, to act for the central Government, it may be wise that both sides should refer the cause of contention to the person they represent. But in the event of some flagrant injury, what, in the meantime, is to become of the safety of British persons or British property? We are told that a British officer, even under the new era, would have a right to protect British residents from popular attack or outrage. We should have thought that the officer would first call on the local authority to afford protection, and, if it were refused, that he would enforce it by making war. Because, were the local authority to act himself, there would be no occasion to use force, seeing that redress would be granted instanter. But what becomes of the "new era" if a British officer may, as he should, on his own responsibility of course, secure immediate reparation by force of arms? If the new understanding abolishes the right of the British officer to interfere with vigour, a very considerable safeguard will be withdrawn from British residents in China. A central authority, an imperial power, ought to possess sufficient might to make its orders respected in the most remote corner of its territories. Where that is not the case, how can you deal with the local bodies through the weak central organism? In many cases, we freely admit, no harm would be done by delay; the adjustment of a difference, or even the reparation for a gross offence, might, with advantage, be sometimes postponed. Nevertheless there always will be cases when the offenders should be promptly brought to book—come what may; and we fear the new era regulations, if they be so sweeping as represented, will unnerve the arm and disturb the judgment of our officers on Chinese stations. They will be placed in leading strings, and the influence of England will be proportionately weakened, all along the coast and far into the interior. It is perfectly right and judicious that important negotiations should be conducted at the seat of central power, and that the Imperial Government should be held responsible for the policy and actions of its subordinates and people. But in dealing with a country so peculiarly conditioned as China, some discretion must be accorded to our officers and civil functionaries. If they are indiscreet let them suffer the penalty. We fear that our Government, partly to avoid the trouble of controlling and chastising its own agents, has adopted the tempting plan of absorbing all power in London. Such centralization is neither wholesome for the Government nor for the persons it employs; since it overburdens the former and enervates the character of the latter. Nor do we see how the projected telegraphic lines will mend matters. The best telegram it might be possible to send would not, nor could not, give all the requisite information; and it is possible to conceive a case in which a decision arrived at on imperfect grounds might stultify and degrade an officer who was perfectly in the right. The electric wire will become a nuisance and a mischief if it lead to perpetual interference and an attempt to direct Eastern policy from Downing street. Such a course will simply destroy the best characteristics of our public servants, and reduce them to the status of serving men.

CAN it be true, as reported, that, instead of granting remissions of revenue in order to enable the cultivators to tide over a famine year, the authorities at Nagpore have been ordered by the Supreme Government to sell up all who cannot pay? Such an inhuman and impolitic measure, we believe, has been ordered; and we should like to know how the Supreme Government reconciles the misguided step with its own Famine resolutions. It is harsh and capricious conduct of this kind which gives some foundation for the vehement attacks so frequently made on Indian administration; and it is impossible to understand the motives which dictate proceedings so flagrantly opposed to the spirit and the letter of our rule over the bulk of India.

WE are glad to hear that there has been heavy rain at Kurrachee which probably extended over a good breadth of Sind. Our Neemuch correspondent records the fall of rain there on the 25th, and he mentions that there was a prospect of more. Though comparatively slight it was most grateful.

WE hear from Belgaum that in consequence of the insufficient accommodation for a European regiment at that station, it has been proposed to station the draft of 100 men for the 108th Foot in the Artillery lines at Kolapore, but that, as the Political authorities are against the measure, the draft will probably be sent to Khandalla or Poona.

IT has been determined by the Home authorities to bring up the 59th Regiment to the Bombay Presidency from Ceylon in place of the 39th from England. The 59th will be brought up in the troop ship "Euphrates," and will proceed at once to Poona to occupy the Wanowrie lines, lately vacated by the 96th Regiment, and it is probable that the 86th, which has suffered so much from fever at the Mauritius, will replace the 59th at Colombo and Kandy in Ceylon. The "Euphrates" will start for Ceylon on or about the 8th April, after she has completed the last transport trip of the season from Suez. The 59th would therefore arrive at Bombay about the 26th April.

A CALCUTTA correspondent of the "Jubbulpore Chronicle" asserts that Lord Mayo has brought out with him about twenty-five blood-horses, some of them belonging to the turf.

CAPTAIN FORTESCUE, late Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Lawrence, will, it is expected, be gazetted to the Brigade Majorship of the Railway Volunteer corps, the scheme for the organisation of which has probably by this time gone before Lord Mayo.

THE Calcutta newspapers have been furnished with a paper giving in detail the scheme of Mr. E. C. Bayley with regard to the Civil Service Pension Funds. Mr. Bayley's scheme is—

I. Fixed pension of £500 to all after 25 years' service and fixed sick pension of £100 after five, of £200 after 10 of £300 after 15, and £400 after 20 years' service.

II. An additional graduated pension of 1/180 of the average of five years' salary of each year of service up to a maximum of £500 in all cases whether of full service or retirement on sick pension.

III. Retention of the Fund and an annuity of £100, but with cessation of payment after full value is paid up and with re-payment of subscriptions of deceased subscribers to heirs, and with annuities to subscribers retiring on invalid pensions. No lapses except of subscriptions of dismissed subscribers.

THE following telegram from Cachar has been received by the Secretary to the Bengal Government:—

From Cachar. From Depy. Commr. To Calcutta. To Secy. Bengal Govt.
Dated, the 24th January 1869.

The Monierkhall Police Guard, chiefly Kookies, say that the attack was made by Lusais only, but Kanahie Sing with Munipories was afterwards seen in the adjoining jungles, as reported yesterday, and the object of the Lusais was apparently to obtain heads; probably for the grave of their lately deceased Chief. They also took off iron, and I fear captives. Kanahie wanted money and got about rupees two thousand (2,000) perhaps more, from Monierkhall. The attacks were also meant to divert our attention from the Munipore frontier. The Jhalnacherra guard saw Lusais in the jungle on Friday. The Second Detachment of the forty-fourth will follow the party up the Dullessue. First detachment follows Kanahie Sing up the Sonai.

THE Duke of Sutherland, Professor Owen, and Mr. Fowler left London on January 7 for Egypt via Marseilles, where they were to join the Prince of Wales' party. One of the objects of Mr. Fowler's journey is to visit the Suez Canal and to report on a plan for dredging certain parts of the Red Sea.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY RENNY, commanding the first infantry brigade at Aldershott camp, has been selected to succeed Major-General Studholme Hodgson in the command of the troops at Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, when that officer's term of service expires in April next. Major-General Renny, who formerly belonged to the 81st Foot, commanded a brigade under Sir Sydney Cotton in the Eusofzye campaign, in North-western India, in 1858.

ACCORDING to the "Friend of India" there have been some disturbances in Oudh, caused by the application of the Rent Act, and the authorities anticipate more serious cases, of what is now entered by the police as "trespass" by tenants, in April next. The landlords, as the beginning of the agricultural year, have the power under certain restrictions of enhancing rents and of giving tenants without a right of occupancy warning. Now, a great number of these men are of a warlike class, very often related to the landlords themselves; and it is very probable that they will not, in all instances, submit to be ejected quietly.

THE Nepaulese Embassy left Calcutta last Monday night, after taking leave of H. E. the Viceroy.

ACCORDING to a Madras paper, it was definitely settled that Mr. Newill, the Resident at Travancore, was to vacate his appointment at the beginning of this month, and embark from Cochin for Bombay on his return to England.

CAPTAIN STANSFELD, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is, according to the "Pioneer," to act in the Military Department of the Government of India for Colonel Bacon, who is going to England on furlough.

IT is said by a Calcutta contemporary that Mr. John Dillon, Inspecting Post Master, Burdwan Division, is to be appointed Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central Provinces, consequent on the arrangement noticed a few days ago, as resulting from the death of Dr. Impey.

THE Government of India have decided to stop the practice of granting free passes for grain, &c., to traders residing in military cantonments in Rajpootana. On the other hand, the Chiefs of the Native States have agreed to an equitable re-adjustment of transit dues on grain in their respective territories.—*Pioneer.*

ON the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army the Madras Government have sanctioned the abolition of the Rifle Companies in Native Regiments, the object for which they were originally formed having passed away, and all companies being now armed with the new pattern muskets.

WE believe rain has fallen generally throughout the North-West Provinces during the last few days. At Ajmere there was a good steady downpour on the 24th, which lasted throughout the day. Muttra enjoyed a good fall on the 27th, and there was every indication of a further fall yesterday. Though probably too late in the season to ensure a full, or even a good average, Rubbee crop, this fall will have an excellent effect in reviving the growing crops, which were almost everywhere withering for lack of moisture. We would fain hope that this seasonable shower has extended into the Punjab likewise.—*Pioneer, January 29.*

"WE were taken to task," writes the "Delhi Gazette," "albeit in a very feeble manner, for publishing the circumstance, of another raid into British territory after the conclusion of the glorious, though bloodless, campaign in Huzara, (Lord Napier has made such expeditious somewhat popular) yet the fact remains a fact notwithstanding. We now learn two other facts, apparently originating from good authority—one that Sir John Lawrence, whatever opinion he may have expressed in public, has privately expressed himself to the effect that he is much disgusted with the abrupt, unsatisfactory and fruitless conclusion to the advance from Hazara; the other that the Hussunzais and other Zais will not even now allow time to be prepared in our own territory in Agrore for the erection of the obnoxious *Thanah!* They have politely informed the civil authorities that they will attack any people employed in the preparation of limekilns there! Yet we have been told in very inflated phrases that the frontier tribes have been cowed."

UNDER the heading of "Doing the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company," the "Jubbulpore Chronicle" says, "we hear that one of the women of the 20th Madras Native Infantry was confined in a railway carriage en route to Nagpore."

WHO is she? once asked an irascible Pasha of many tails, on hearing that one of the most trusted officers of the Household had met with an untimely death. Another murder has been committed, and this time, in a village about seven miles from Bangalore. The young man who did it appears to have been the nephew of the murdered party, an aged aunt. Disapproving of her conduct in giving away a girl in marriage to some one else, the nephew set on her, knocked her down, cut her throat, and stabbed her in various parts of her body. It is to be hoped that he will get his deserts.—*Bangalore Herald, Jan. 27.*

ALTHOUGH we do not hear much of the doing of the gallant Bangalore Volunteers, we ("Bangalore Herald") are assured the movement will result in the turn out of a tidy little corps of some 200 men, all uniformed and gaitered, and able to go through their drill with tolerable exactitude and precision. Already a stray dark green uniform or two is to be seen about the place, and if the wearers do have a modest hang-dog kind o'look about them, as if waiting to be asked—"who the doose are yew," as Artemus Ward would pertinently observe, there is really no reason why they should be ashamed. A Volunteer earnestly begs us to state, that it is not true, that the 2-19th and the 16th Lancers are to give place to the Volunteer Rifles. The station will still be garrisoned as it is, and if any corps is to go to New Zealand at all, the new orps is prepared to volunteer *en masse.*

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION ON THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

GOVERNMENT has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen a Commission for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the circumstances of the late accident at the Reversing Station, and the causes which led to it, and of reporting on the measures which should be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line:—The Honourable L. H. Bayley, Advocate General, President; A. F. Bellasis, Esq., Revenue and Police Commissioner N. D.; Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, Consulting Engineer for Railways; Captain Henry, Superintendent P. & O. Company; A. W. Forde, Esq., C. E.; Captain Hancock, R. E., Secretary. A short Act is about to be passed empowering the Commission to take evidence on oath.

THE NEW BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

DR. DOUGLAS, the newly consecrated Bishop of Bombay, was amongst the passengers who arrived by the mail steamer on Saturday. He was met by several clergymen at the Mazagon Bander, where the carriage of H. E. the Governor—whose guest he is at present—awaited him. His Lordship was installed at the Cathedral yesterday morning at the usual service at 11 A. M., by the Ven. the Archdeacon Leigh Lye, and the Rev. F. J. Spring and the Rev. C. T. Wilson, Senior Chaplains, in the presence of a large congregation including His Excellency the Governor and suite, several Chaplains and the Cathedral Trustees. The Bishop afterwards preached from John VII.—37-39—"And on the last, the great day of the feast Jesus stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst let him unto me and drink" &c., dwelling especially on the last of the three verses. At the close the Holy Communion was celebrated, and the usual form of declaration of installation was signed by His Excellency the Governor, several of the Chaplains, Cathedral Trustees and members of the congregation. Besides the abovenamed clergy there were present the Revds. W. Maule, J. Sharpin, William Brown Keer, W. Clark and W. French, C. M. S. The Rev. Mr. French is on his way to the Calcutta diocese to resume his labours after a few years' absence, during a part of which time he held the incumbency of a church in Cheltenham.

The Bishop preached also at the evening service in the Cathedral.

MISSING SHIPS.—The Isabella sailed from Rangoon on the 15th for April for Queenstown, grounded going down the Rangoon River, and was reported as spoken on the 24th of July, in lat. 7 N., long. 45 W., by the Cleopatre Sophie, which arrived at Falmouth on the 7th of September, but the owner of the latter vessel state that the speaking in question was on the 15th of August, lat and long. not known to him; the Isabella has not since been heard of. The Movette sailed from Newport on the 10th of April for Jellahcoffee, West Coast of Africa, and has not since been heard of.—*The Times.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPEECH OF MR. LOWE.

LONDON, 29TH JAN., NOON.

Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has made a speech, in which he promised rigid economy in every operation in order to lighten the taxation of the people.

A prospectus of the British India Telegraph Company for laying a cable from Suez to Bombay has been issued to-day.

Viscount North has accepted the Chairmanship of the French Transatlantic Company.

The death of Ewart (? Mr. W. Ewart) is announced.

It is reported from Spain that the diplomatic body at Madrid have protested against the recent insult offered to the Papal Nuncio, and that the Provisional Government have consequently expressed their regret.

THE BRIBERY PETITIONS.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

Mr. Ripley, the newly elected member for Bradford, has been unseated.

The Carlow and Athlone petitions have been withdrawn.

Judgment in the case of "Phillips v. Eyre" has been given in favour of Mr. Eyre.

The indictment against the Directors of Overend, Gurney and Co. has been removed to the Court of Queen's Bench.

The transport *Jumna* has arrived at Suez.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers have sanctioned the confiscation of the property of the King of Hanover.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

M. Walewski, the bearer of the Protocol of the Conference, and of a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, has arrived at Athens. The belief is increasing here, also, that Greece will adhere to the Declaration, and the statement, that Russia is advising a pacific reply is confirmed.

GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 29TH JAN., 2 P.M.

According to letters received here from Athens, hope is increasing that Greece will adhere to the declaration of the Paris Conference.

The Emperor of Russia has strongly recommended a conciliatory reply by the Greek Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN., 31ST 5-0 A.M.

Mr. Seward has authorised the American Minister in this city (Mr. Morris) to informally proffer his good offices as the channel for communications during the present diplomatic rupture between Greece and Turkey.

LONDON, 28TH JAN., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day continued steady.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 28th January show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes & Coin	£ 9,250,000	Inc.	£625,000
Bills Discounted	£17,000,000	Dec.	£125,000
Cash "	£18,875,000	Inc.	£125,000

BOMBAY RACES.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

SIR,—You ask me to send you these few lines concerning our next races. The annual sport of Western India will begin on Thursday, the 4th February, on which day the two great races of the season will come off. I regret that there will not be a much larger field on the Course for the Forbes' Stake and Dealers' Plate. Although thirty horses are named for the Plate, probably not more than three will come to the post, and most of the sporting gentlemen know what the result of this race will be. The Forbes' Stake is a very open race. If Fisherman's Son keep right I should rather feel inclined to back him against the Lion of the Deccan and Pride of Madras. All three of them seem to take their gallop against their wishes. Mr. Field, I believe, will bring out three or four horses before the public. Our sporting Aga, I fear, has not more than one sound horse to the fore, and that is our friend Khusroo. Poor Sunjer takes his gallop on three legs; his off fore leg is as big as my body, and he pulls up dead lame. I should be very sorry to ride or be behind him in the race; and I have heard several sportsmen remark that it will be very dangerous to let him start. In fact it is a common opinion that some step should be taken to stop his racing. I have no doubt that H. H. will feel very much hurt at this, but his good sense will tell him that it is cruelty to run a horse in such a state as this animal is. Besides it is a great danger to the rider and other jockeys in the race. Let us trust H. H., who is a great supporter of the Turf, will see this in a proper light. The old Hadji has two maidens to run, Wahabee and Nadir Shah. The former gallops like a racehorse; but I fear they will not do much with such horses as Secunder and Grey Beard. The last named has just arrived from Poona, and he will run in the Derby the second day. You may expect a great race between him and Secunder. I hope both will come to the post on their merits, and as each stable thinks its horse will win, I have no doubt there will be a most exciting race between these two horses. Ali Askar has brought with him the everlasting Grand Master and Teheran to pick up a race or two. I doubt if he will pick up anything. Unless he changes his system of training he will never win a race. All Major Crosbie's horses are doing good work and going well. It is to be wished that his great horse, which he calls "Hungarian," should run in the Forbes' Stake. But what will the Stewards do about his weight? He look all over an English thorough bred, and if the Stewards allow him to start he will make some of the great horses gallop. I hope the Major will have the good luck he so well deserves. The appearance of Cœur de Lion, and of his famous conqueror at Madras, Melbourne, promises some strong racing. There are also one or two likely-looking ponies who gallop no end. I was much amused the other day seeing two Kattiawar mares going round, one with a European jockey on who weighed at least about 16 stone! On enquiry I found that the pair belong to a sporting fat Bunya who likes to keep fat jockeys. I trust he will succeed, and give a cup or two for the races. I am sure the Stewards would welcome him to their Stand if he opened his purse a little on behalf of the sport. It would be a great thing if native gentlemen would join the Turf, and they ought to be encouraged to do so, as the more racing men we have, the better will be the stamp of horses in the market. Racing leads to the importation of good horses, and it would be satisfactory to learn that

and reform at once the Army, the Navy, the Civil Service, and (to add the question which *The Times*, not without malicious interest, has insisted on adding to the present difficulties of the Ministry) the Law of Primogeniture? The Scotch Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Adam, was cautious enough to tell his constituents the other day that it takes time to effect great reductions, and that they must not expect the Government to diminish expenditure by a million or two in one year. In any case, it seems doubtful if expenditure will be largely diminished. It may be better applied; and the disposition of popular Parliaments will be to spend more money rather than less—witness the agitation in favour of all the projects of improvement suggested for beautifying London. English society will cease perhaps to resemble so closely one of those great houses in the fashionable squares, which are all comfort and luxury within and all gloom and desolation outside; but the average cost of living will not be lessened if somewhat of the interior splendour be taken away to relieve with a glow of warmth and light the deep darkness of the streets. But the people must learn to understand and use their newly-acquired power before such transformations can be accomplished; and only very sanguine politicians dare to hope that, while this Parliament lasts, Mr. Gladstone will be able to do more than trace the outline of the sweeping reforms which the Liberal party may carry out hereafter.

India will soon be the only country left in the world to be the paradise of those jobbers—the buccaneers of modern life—who under the mask of enterprize, or still worse of philanthropy, conceal designs for enriching themselves with the spoils of millions of helpless taxpayers. General Grant has lately announced his determination to put an end in America to the practice of aiding railway and other speculators with grants of public money, and has openly declared it to be his opinion that the first duty of the people of the States is to pay their debts. This principle of reducing, or at all events keeping within its present limits, the National Debt, has also been recognized in England as just and politic. It is only in India—a country where the credit of the State certainly rests on no such secure basis as supports the credit of England and America—that Finance Ministers are still encouraged to overcome every difficulty and assist all the fantastic schemes of audacious adventurers by having recourse to the system of borrowing money. The recklessness with which loan after loan has been raised by Indian Financiers in recent years of peace and prosperity will be heavily punished one of these days, when the country has become involved in a great war and finds its resources exhausted at the very moment when, if they had been judiciously husbanded, they would have enabled the Government to triumph over all its enemies.

A Parliamentary return issued yesterday shows that the total amount of the local taxation of England and Wales during the year 1867 was £18,766,442, and the amount of the secured debt £33,640,000. The Poor Rate alone in 1867 yielded upwards of £10,000,000. J. M. M

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE LEAVE AND PENSION RULES.

We trust the whole work of framing equitable leave and pension rules for the Uncovenanted Service will not have to be done over again. The Secretary of State has returned the draft rules sent home by the Government of India some months ago, for amendment in two particulars. The more serious of his objections is that the rules make a distinction between Natives and Europeans. Such a distinction exists in the nature of the case, and was very justly reduced to a minimum by the principle adopted in framing the new rules. But it would have been better, as we urged at the time, to classify the heterogeneous body known as the Uncovenanted Civil Service, which includes the native porter as well as the skilled engineer, barrister and district officer; and to restrict the more liberal rules to the departments which demand intellectual and professional training. The Government of India is now considering the subject. Meanwhile the delay may be beneficial, if it enables the higher ranks of the Uncovenanted to obtain a boon similar to that increased pension now asked with so much justice by the Covenanted Civilians.—*Friend of India.*

THE LATE EARTHQUAKE.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from Luckimpore on 12th January, reports that the earthquake was felt there at about ten minutes past five o'clock in the afternoon of 10th. The shocks lasted for nearly two minutes and a half, and appeared to proceed from the S. W., passing off to the N. E. The movement at Luckimpore was of the same character as in Cachar, a vast undulation which seemed to invest the solid earth with the motion of a great storm wave, and before which the trees bent and rocked in the most extraordinary and fearful manner. The correspondent was compelled to dismount from his poney, and then kept his feet with difficulty. A large chronometer clock, which was placed on a stand fixed in a post, was displaced. No one appears to have had any experience of so violent a shock having visited the district before.

Telegrams from Shillong, dated 19th instant, state that slight shocks have been felt at that station every day since the 18th instant.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Sir Richard Temple (writes the *Friend of India*) will take leave to England for six months, after making his Financial Statement. We know not what credit to attach to the rumour, that Mr. Strachey will act as financial member of Council during his absence. But Lord Mayo will doubtless see that the public interests are not in any way sacrificed. Sir Richard Temple well deserves a holiday; but the change may involve very important consequences, on the expiry of Sir Donald Macleod's term of office as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, on 10th January next, or should he resign before that time. Sir Richard Temple would make an admirable Lieutenant Governor, and we hope one day to see him a Governor. But Sir Henry Durand has, meanwhile, at once higher qualifications and higher claims. And in any case we cannot in silence consent to see the office created for Mr. Wilson not again filled by an economist of the English governing class. Mr. Strachey's ability is as great and versatile as his prudence and judgment are questionable. Even now his management of the Oudh rent difficulty is called in question by the Talookdars, and he has of late proved violently onesided in the most delicate of all questions, that of rights to land. By all means let Sir R. Temple enjoy a holiday, and above all let him return to those executive duties in the discharge of which he shines. But we feel sure that Lord Mayo will not commit the injustice of again wronging Sir H. Durand, and recommending to Her Majesty an appointment which would prevent a purely English statesman from becoming His Excellency's financial adviser.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN ARCHITECTURAL SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I venture to offer a suggestion with reference to the Fountain which is in course of erection in the broad roadway opposite the entrance to Church Gate Street.

It is evident from the portion of the design which is already executed, that there is no intention of placing it on an elevation. I therefore beg to suggest that it would add to the appearance and effect of the Fountain if it were raised some 4 or 5 feet above the road, and approached on every side by a flight of steps. If it is carried out as at present commenced it will be extremely suggestive of a man without feet.

All the finest examples of fountains on the Continent (not even excepting that wonderful specimen here in Bombay, called the Wellington Fountain, near the Apollo Bunder) are so placed; therefore, why should not the Fountain in question be raised in the same manner?—Yours, &c.,

A CRITIC.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR KHANDALLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Whatever the cause of the late accident on the Khandalla Incline may be, certainly the slippery state of the rails has nothing to do with it. During the monsoon it frequently rains on the Western Ghauts (and particularly at Khandalla) without ceasing for thirty-six hours. According to the slippery slope theory every train must then be smashed to pieces on account of the impossibility of applying the brakes, &c. Now it is well known that the brakes cannot be brought to bear effectively unless the wheel is revolving at a low speed with the dead weight of the train bearing heavily on the rails. If a train acquires a motion of about twenty miles an hour it is impossible to check its momentum and bring it to a stand under half a mile; and even then only on a dead level. But when descending a steep incline with an increasing momentum accumulating as the train proceeds, I believe that it could not be stopped until it had reached a long level and exhausted the momentum acquired at starting down the incline. The greater the speed the less is the crushing weight on the permanent way—the weight of the train is thrown in the direction of the motion and parallel to the rails.

I doubt in the present instance (notwithstanding what has been said) whether the brakes were effectively applied before the train had acquired too great a velocity to render them of any use.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, 29th January. MATROSS.

BOMBAY.

Passengers from Kurrachee.—The s. s. *Euphrate*, Captain Hibbert, from Kurrachee, arrived on Saturday with the following passengers:—Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Clark and three children.

Passengers from Goa.—The s. s. *Phlox*, Captain Baker, arrived on the 30th ult., from Goa with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Witchelo, Mr. Field, and Dr. Sylvester.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Sumatra*, Captain C. A. White, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. R. Ballard.
For Aden—Staff Surgeon Miles.

The Sacred Concert.—The committee earnestly request, that every individual member of the chorus, and all taking part in the full rehearsal, will be present in the Durbar Room this afternoon *punctually* at a quarter before 5 o'clock. The entrance will be on the south side.

A Case for the High Court.—Jaceen Enas, a Goanese butler, was committed on Saturday last by Mr. Showell, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain and eleven rupees in cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 261, belonging to Mr. Dadabhoy Sorabjee Framjee Patel.

The B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ganga*, which left Suez on the 15th ult., and arrived here on Saturday morning, brought the following passengers:—Captain Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. McGlashen, Mrs. McCrory, Mrs. A. Stewart, Mrs. W. A. Browne, Mrs. H. Gaignoux, Mrs. G. Mitchell, Captain Ashe, and Mr. H. Moore.

H. M. S. "Dryad" and "Daphne."—About ten days ago a telegram was received in Bombay stating that H. M. S. *Dryad* was on the Malabar Coast short of coals, and on Saturday, the 23rd ultimo H. M. S. *Daphne*, Captain Sullivan, was despatched to meet her and tow her to Bombay. The *Daphne* fell in with the *Dryad* near Goa, and arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the *Dryad* in tow.

The Stabbing Case.—On Saturday last, Mr. R. H. Showell, Second Magistrate of Police, committed Shere Ali Mahomed Hoosein Khan, Mahomed Rahim Wullud Mahomed Goolam, Goolam Ruzza Mahomed Ruzza, and Meerza Baba Zan Mirza Ruzee, to stand their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of an attempt to murder Mahomed Tuckee Ali Ruzza, and of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons.

Embezzling Ship's Stores.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, Thomas Fry, seaman of the British ship *North*, was charged, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, with embezzling four bottles of brandy, part of the ship's cargo. The prisoner was convicted and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and to forfeit eight rupees out of his wages. Thomas Bailey and Thomas Duckering, seamen of the British ship *Morning Star*, were charged with embezzling brandy, &c., part of the ship's stores, and were sentenced to a week's imprisonment each, and to forfeit twenty rupees out of their wages.

H. H. the Raja of Morbi and suite left Bombay for his native country on Saturday morning by a special train *via* Ahmedabad. During his sojourn in Bombay, His Highness visited several places and public institutions, and in token of his appreciation of their usefulness, made presents and donations to them. He contributed the sum of Rs. 500 to the Bombay Association, an equal amount to Miss Mary Carpenter's normal training school for private girls, the Mahim dispensary, and several other charitable institutions. Before his departure, he was invited by Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee to a grand entertainment at Mr. Dwarkas' "Duria Mohal" on Malabar Hill, where a large number of European and native gentlemen were also present.

Passengers by the China Mail.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamship *Travancore*, Captain Charles H. Eastley, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong (12th January at 9-20 A.M.,) Singapore (19th January at 2-25 P.M.,) Penang (21st January at 5-5 P.M.,) and Galle (27th January at 1-30 P.M.,) brought the following passengers:—Captain George Blanc, R. N., from Sydney, for Marseilles; Mr. and Mrs. George Webster, from Melbourne for Marseilles; For Bombay—Mrs. E. Kole from Melbourne; Mr. A. D. Ezekiel and two servants, Mr. S. R. Mody and servant, Mr. M. Ghuzden, Mr. W. H. Hoare from Hongkong; Mr. Hajee Jaffer Suliman, friend and four servants, from Calcutta; Mr. H. Reynolds from Madras, Mr. W. Smith and Mr. W. Pantlin from Galle. The *Travancore* also brought 84 men, the crew of O. S. *Malacca*, from Hongkong.

Offering a Gratification.—Ramchunder Eshwunt was, on Saturday last, charged before Mr. R. H. Showell, with giving a gratification to Mr. T. W. Horton, Inspector of Police, in consideration of his screening a person from punishment for an offence. From the evidence of Mr. Horton, it appeared that on the morning of the 27th ultimo, prisoner went to his house at Grant Road and asked him to bail a Mussulman boy, who was in custody on a charge of uttering counterfeit Queen's coins. He told the prisoner that the offence was not bailable. He then said, "try your best to get the boy off, as his father is a rich man," and added that the boy was very young, that he did not know the nature of the offence, and that he (the prisoner) would give him Rs. 100. Prisoner then produced notes for that amount and offered them to Mr. Horton, who refused to accept them, whereupon the prisoner threw them on his cot and went away. No other person was present during the conversation, and no one saw prisoner offer the notes or throw them on the cot. Mr. Horton immediately went about the matter to the Superintendent of his Division, Mr. Tighe. The prisoner was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

It is widely rumoured, amongst the natives of the city and camp bazaar, that several persons died in that terrible accident on the Bhore Ghaut incline, over and above the small number already stated. Moreover, it is said that of the passengers who died, their properties are not all accounted for by the Railway officials. The rumour goes on to say that several passengers who met their death had property with them such as ornaments and cash to large amounts. It is also said that, when these unfortunate people were suffering, their ornaments and cash were taken possession of by the railway porters and others, with the assurance that they would be returned to them. We think it just as well that these generally prevailing, and among an ignorant and credulous population, widely and readily believed in reports should be made known—if only with the view of cautioning the railway authorities against any unnecessary delay in publishing full particulars.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 30.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND TO BOMBAY.

The screw steamship *Helectia*, Commander Thompson, under contract with the Hon. Council of India to temporarily take the place of Her Majesty's screw troopship *Crocodile* in the conveyance of Indian troops between Portsmouth and Alexandria, sailed from Portsmouth on Jan. 7 with the following troops on board for Bombay, via Alexandria and Suez:—6th Brigade, Royal Artillery:—Colonel Longdon, C. B., in command; Brevet-Colonel Franklin, C.B., and Mrs. Franklin; Lieutenant-Colonel Ommanney and Mrs. Ommanney; Captain and Brevet-Colonel L. W. Penn and Mrs. Penn; Captain and Brevet Colonel Williams and Mrs. Williams; Captain J. Malor and Mrs. Malor; Captain Sir J. Campbell and Lady Campbell; Captain H. L. Eilcary; Captain Thornhill and Mrs. Thornhill; Lieutenants J. B. Shillied, R. J. Heald, E. Tentram, A.J. Saunders, A. Newman, W. L. Walford, G. B. Gower, H. Burnett, J. Gerburry, W. J. Fowler, and J. H. Walton; Captain and Adjutant R. N. Young and Mrs. Young Surgeon A. W. White; Quartermaster Graham; 450 non-commissioned officers and gunners; 70 women and 95 children. Detachments—Lieut.-Col. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant F. E. Walter, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Lockhard, 14th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Captain Nicholson, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenants Holley, Wintle, and Shortland, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenants Langdale and Pope, 49th Infantry; Captain Murlock and Ensign Creagh, 95th Infantry; Captain Clarke, and Ensigns Goldsmid and Etherbill, 104th Infantry; Captain Ducar; Lieutenants Reynolds and Mallassdome, and Ensigns Pooley and James, 106th Infantry; Staff-Surgeon Harris, 472 non-commissioned officers and men belonging to various corps now serving in India, with 45 women and 39 children.

Mr. James A. Hogg, gas engineer, of Edinburgh, has discovered a method of producing intense light with coal gas, by mixing it with atmospheric air. The mixture of gases is lighted after passing through a tissue of iridio-platina wires at a determined pressure. In a few seconds the metal becomes heated up to a white heat—the flame disappears, and an intense white light is the result. An enlarged picture has been taken by its aid on prepared photographic paper. The light—so it is said—will continue to burn in a gale of wind, and it is not affected by a shower of rain.

P. & O. Co.'s AMATEUR CLUB.

We have on one or two former occasions noticed the clever and amusing entertainments given by the members of the P. & O. Co.'s Amateur Club, which was started about six months ago by a few of the employés of the Company with the object of amusing their fellow employés. For some time past the amateurs have been rehearsing a pantomimic extravaganza composed by Mr. McCulloch, a member of the club; and on Saturday, the 23rd, their little theatre in the Mechanics' Buildings, Mazagon was crowded by officials of the Company, with their wives and children, and several others not connected with the Company who had been presented with tickets, to witness the "pantomime." The performance on that occasion afforded great amusement to those present, but the theatre is too small to accommodate all the employés. The performance was therefore repeated on Friday evening, when the house was again crowded.

The first part of the entertainment consisted of a selection of miscellaneous songs, which were well sung, and after an interval, "Old Fugle's Family, or Off to the Pantomime," came on. In the little piece of acting and flirtation before the "fun," the characters were—a country inn-keeper and nervous old gentleman troubled with gout (Mr. Radford); a sporting young gentleman always happy away from home (Mr. Acton); a charming young lady very anxious for an engagement (Mr. McCulloch); the latest addition to the society of friends and rather backward in coming forward (Mr. Harris); and a dashing young sailor, a chip from a P. and O. spar (Mr. Briggs.) These different characters were "got up" capitally, and such of their peculiar characteristics as afford amusement were well represented and contrasted. The "charming young lady" having delivered over the harlequin's wand to the chip from a P. and O. spar, all was at once changed to fun and frolic, the clown and pantaloon (Messrs. Harris and Acton) displaying the traditional fondness for the hams and legs of mutton at the butcher's door, dexterously relieving the vegetable and fish carriers of their burdens, coming in for their usual share of tickling and slapping by the invisible harlequin, and by their grotesque antics, giving the audience, and especially the younger members, little time to do anything but commence a fresh bit of laughing whenever the otherwas nearly over. The poor ill-used, yet valorous "bobby," too, who is always the butt for as many whacks as can safely be given him, was of course sadly ill-used and knocked about, to the immense satisfaction of the audience. The clown is a dangerous man with a red-hot poker, but as long as he does not get burned himself, giving other people a slight touch up about the legs is great fun to him and to all but the unfortunate owner of the legs with which the poker comes in contact. The sweep, who does not like to see a speck of white on his black coat, and the baker, who is equally punctilious about keeping only white flour on *his* coat, were, of course, mutually indignant when they happened to knock against each other, and finished up by each liberally besprinkling the other with his own peculiar colour.

The few pieces of scenery which had been got up for the pantomime were produced by the members of the Club, and really did them credit. The Club has also been able now to organise a better orchestra, conducted by Mr. Innes, which contributes materially to the success of the performances.

We have already congratulated the members of the Club on their successful efforts to provide amusement for their companions and the officials in the Company, who ought, and do, highly appreciate the entertainments. A pantomine, even on a small scale, is quite a novelty in this country, where the Christmas season, such a universally happy season at Home, passes much like any other time; and such an entertainment as that of the P. and O. amateurs in some measure keeps up our old merry Christmas associations, and affords an excellent evening's amusement, not only to the juvenile members of the audience, but to the adult portion, who are all the better for being able to throw aside their cares for an evening and join heartily in the "fun and frolic" which at Home is yearly looked forward to with great zest, and which is one of the peculiar characteristics of the English Christmas.

The amateurs, it was announced, intend to give an entertainment, including their pantomimic extravaganza, in the Grant Road Theatre in a fortnight or so, for the benefit of a deserving charitable institution, and we look forward with confidence to their being received on the curtain rising by a full house.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

On Saturday a match was played between the Officers of H. M.'s *Octavia* and eleven of the Royal Welch Fusiliers on the ground of the Bombay Cricket Club. The Officers of the *Octavia* had the first innings, and for some time good scores were made, 31 being jotted when the first two crickets fell, but afterwards the play was not so good, and the total for the first innings was only 66. When the regiment eleven commenced the play was poor but got better, and the innings resulted in a score of 122. The second innings of the *Octavia* eleven closed with a score of 34, making a total for both innings of 100, so that the Fusiliers won the match by an innings and 22 runs. As will be seen from the scores that for the Fusiliers Private Grump made the fine score of 38, and Private Gavon 21. The fielding of the naval men was very good, and Mr. Maitland scored well in both innings, making 16 in the first and 21 in the second.

H.M.S. "OCTAVIA."

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Rev. E. S. Powles, R.N. b	Fletcher 2	b Fletcher ... 2
B. Maitslan, Esq., R.N... b	do. 16	c Griffith, b Gavon 21
G. Gardiner, Esq., R.N..... c	Deacon b. Fletcher 9	not out 6
Dr. Ryan, R.N..... b	Fletcher 17	c and b Fletcher 1
Lieut. Bere, R.N..... b	do. 4	b Gavon 0
P. W. P. Ellerton, Esq., R.N c	Gurrson b Ga-	
	von 1	b Fletcher ... 2
Lieut. Clarke, R.N..... b	Fletcher 3	c Deacon b Gavon 0
Lieut. Bainbridg, R. N..... c	Fletcher b Gavon 1	b Fletcher ... 0
G. M. Brooke, Esq., R.N ... d	Gavon 0	b Fletcher ... 0
Lieut. Jukes, R.N..... c	Fletcher 0	run out 0
A. J. Pocklington, Esq., R.N not	out 0	b Gavon 0
	Byes 6	 2
	Leg Byes 1	 0
	Wides 2	 0
	Total..66	34

THE FUSILIERS.

Deacon.....	b Clarke	3
Webb	run out	9
Guerson	c Hutton b Clarke.....	9
Fletcher	c Powles b Clarke.....	0
Young	b Jukes	5
Ensign Griffith	run out	13
Crump	run out	38
Powell	c Brooke b Jukes	1
Gavon	b Jukes	21
Crawford.....	not out	7
Lieut. Bradshaw	b Maitland.....	3
	Byes	4
	Leg Byes	4
	Wides.....	3
	No balls	1
	Total... 122	

KATTYAWAR RACE MEETING.

RAJCOTE, 25TH JANUARY.

The races of importance that were run this day (the fourth day) were for "H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur's in three heats, "The Charger Stakes," and "The Welter."

H. H. Jam of Nowanuggur's Plate, value Rs. 500—a vase and cover, "bacchante top," fluted body, with chains and drops octagon foot, "parcel gilt," on octagon ebony stand. For all Galloways. Entrance Rs. 50. 2 mile Leats. 9 st. weight for inches.

H. H. Aga Khan's.....	Bombay.....	Rujub.
The Northerner's	Moselle	Tookaram.
Captain G's	Beauty	Ahmed.

In the first heat Moselle had the start and kept the lead for some distance, but was afterwards overtaken by Bombay, who came ahead to the winning post by a neck. Time—1m. 24s.

In the second heat the trio kept together for some time, when Moselle distanced the others and reached the winning post by a length of Bombay. Time—1m. 27s.

In the third heat Bombay and Moselle started together and the contest was well kept up until within a short distance of the winning post, when a severe application of spurs and whip urged Bombay on and he came in a winner by nearly a length. Time—1m. 28s.

The "Charger Stakes," for all untrained chargers, Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. ½ mile. G. R. 10st.

Capt. Jopp's.....	Myrtle.....	Major A.
The Hunter's	Theodorus.....	Mr. L.
Dr. Bidmeld's.....	Despised.....	Dr. B.
Major Smith's	Duke	Capt. L.

Myrtle had the start, and was considered the favourite, but Despised pushed on and came in a winner easily. Time—1m. 15s.

"The Welter" for all horses. Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. 1½ mile. 11st. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.

Capt. Russell's.....	Baron	Owner.
The Northerner's	Blue Gown	Major A.
Capt. G.'s	Abdool Raymon.....	Dr. B.

Blue Gown took the lead, kept it, and came in a winner easily. Time—3m. 3s.

In addition to the Chiefs who were present at the previous races, was observed the Thakoor Saheb of Pallitana, who had arrived at the station this morning only.

The Fraser Gun.—The terrible "explosion" of a Fraser gun at Woolwich recently has alarmed the Admiralty. The Board at Whitehall have been in communication with the War-office, expressing their apprehensions on the subject of the large forgings in vogue at the Royal Gun Factories, but they have not gone so far as to repudiate the Fraser guns altogether. Indeed, eight 10-inch guns have just been put on board the Hercules. The Woolwich gun is no longer made with a coil breech-piece, one large coil being substituted for the original make in the breech, and something very like Major Palliser's idea being worked upon. We can only regret that the ideal of a good gun seems as far off as ever—meaning by "good" one which can really be relied on with perfect security. The Ordnance Select Committee have, at all events, discovered that a vent in the service portion in a gun puts a far severer strain on the piece (and, we presume, exercises a corresponding influence on the projectile) than a vent in the rear.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 8TH JANUARY.

About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. *Columbian*, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour bringing the English Mail of the 8th inst. The *Columbian* left Suez about one o'clock on the afternoon of 17th January, and arrived at Aden on the 23rd at 10-25 P.M. The following passengers arrived by this steamer:—

From Southampton.—Rev. W. Clark and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Colston, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Small and three children, Mrs. P. Harris, Messrs. R. Pearce, G. Beyts, J. Humphreys, C. A. Rowlandson, J. B. D. Adams, and D. Flint.

From Marseilles.—The Bishop of Bombay, Mrs. Douglas and Miss Douglas, Colonel G. Moir, Major and Mrs. Bogle, Captains Godman, White and Hill, Rev. W. French, Rev. J. M. Knott, Rev. C. Kirk, Rev. A. Sherring; Mr. and Mrs. Bytiell, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Heatheote, Mrs. Fifes, Messrs. B. Bethune, E. Lockwood, W. P. Duff, G. Plate, G. A. Seaton, W. S. Appleton, N. Hay, Brooksby, H. Moore, Whale, Dhunjeebhoy.

From Malta.—Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Allen.

From Suez.—Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Fyers, Mrs. Hatchell, Mrs. Cargill, Mrs. Wynne, Messrs. G. A. Groom and Lambrinudi.

From Aden.—Captain and Mrs. Bythell, child, and European female servant.

HEADS OF ENGLISH NEWS.

The Conference on the differences between Turkey and Greece meets in Paris on January 9. The discussion is to be kept within the terms of the Turkish ultimatum to Greece.

The members of the Cabinet will reassemble in London on January 25. Considerable reductions are reported in the War Department.

Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame have agreed on a basis of policy in relation to China. Existing treaties are declared binding; negotiations are to be conducted with Pekin, and not with provincial authorities; all differences to be referred to the Home Government. The Chinese Embassy are now in Paris.

The several speeches delivered by the French Emperor on New Year's-day were uniformly pacific.

Things are very unsettled in Spain, where the Republicans seem likely to gain the upper hand, but the Provisional Government has put down some insurrectionary movements.

Disturbances have taken place in several parts of Italy. Garibaldi has written another letter.

There is a crisis in Portugal owing to financial difficulties, and the resignation of ministers has been accepted by the King.

The Paraguayans are still unconquered by the allies, and notice is given from Buenos Ayres and the Banda Oriental that Brazil must rely upon herself for reinforcements.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Copenhagen.

The Attorney-General for Ireland, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, and Lord Castlerosse have been re-elected by their constituencies.

The court-martial on Captain Wilmshurst is proceeding.

The Marquis of Bute has been received into the Church of Rome.

Dr. Douglas, the new Bishop of Bombay, has been consecrated at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

General Sir Charles Gore, G.C.B., is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

The Gibraltar controversy continues. The retention of the Roch is strongly advocated by Admiral Ommanney.

Mr. John Dickinson has publicly denied having received £10,000, for advocating the restoration of Dhar.

The new Archdeacon of Westminster is the Rev. J. Jennings, rector of St. John's. The Bishop of Mauritius has succeeded to the rectory of St. Nicholas, Guildford.

The Ritualists have not yet conformed to the decision of the Judicial Committee.

Confession has been made of a peculiar and atrocious murder committed at Norwich seventeen years ago, and which has until now been a great mystery.

The criminal proceedings against the directors of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (limited), are not yet concluded. The public interest in the case is unabated.

The East Indian Railway directors will issue an additional £1,000,000 capital in the early part of the year, and consolidate the paid-up shares into stock.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Butcher, Retired List, Madras Army—Captain A. P. C. Elliot, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Lieutenant-General William George Gold—Major-General Walter Hamilton, C. B.—Captain Samuel Goddard—Sir John R. Milbanke Huskinson, Bart.—Dr. Krummacher—Principal Forbes—The Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue—The Rev. Dr. Sheppard—Admiral Rivett Carnac—Lady Granville Somerset—Mr. Alexander Cameron Campbell (Monzie).

LORD NAPIER'S "SUPPLEMENTARY ABYSSIAN GAZETTE" AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

(*The Times*)

The Abyssinian Expedition is now matter of ancient history; it happened "once upon a time," in the Premiership of Mr. Disraeli, long before the Liberals had even begun to advance with the "shrieks and springs of barbaric hordes" against the silent, serried phalanx of well-armed Conservatives. But still we may, perhaps, venture to assume that well-informed readers, blessed with average good memories, do not yet require to be told who Lord Napier of Magdala was and what he did. Are not these facts written in all the chronicles of all the Conservative politicians, big or little, whenever, on the hustings or at the dinner-table, in season or out of season, they got a chance of telling the country that it was Lord Napier who took Magdala, and it was they who sent Lord Napier? And yet, strange to relate, the object of all this Conservative eulogy was scarcely out of the country before a Conservative War Minister had deliberately put upon him a slight which would have done credit to the meanest policy of the most envious peace-at-any-price Radical. Our readers will find the private history of this little affair worth their attention, not merely for the curious contrast it supplies to all that was in public written and said of Lord Napier, but because it throws instructive light upon the odd relations which our dual system of military government creates between the War Office and the Horse Guards.

It will be remembered that the Abyssinian Gazette created considerable dissatisfaction, for reasons which we have more than once pointed out, and therefore need not refer to now; and with a very natural desire to remove as far as possible all just grounds for this dissatisfaction, Lord Napier, as Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition, recommended a Supplementary Gazette, containing the names of certain officers whose claims appeared to have been overlooked. It may, no doubt, be said with truth—indeed, it has been often enough said—that the first Gazette was numerically large enough even for so successful an Expedition, but then, unluckily, it is equally true that the names of the officers selected were not in all cases the right ones. A few thoroughly deserving officers, through circumstances almost inseparable from the distribution of military rewards, had been either inadequately recompensed or forgotten altogether, and, as the general discontent thereby occasioned threatened to throw discredit in military circles upon the campaign, Lord Napier acted, we think, with his usual judgment in recommending a Supplementary Gazette. His recommendation was at once accepted by the Horse Guards. The Duke of Cambridge has been accused of thwarting, or, at least, inadequately supporting, Lord Napier, and of depreciating the Abyssinian Expedition because he cared little for the triumph of an Anglo-Indian army led by an Anglo-Indian General, and the accusation was sufficiently plausible to secure in many quarters belief. Like many plausible theories, however, it had not the slightest foundation in fact. From the commencement to the end of the campaign the Duke cordially co-operated with Lord Napier, and acting in the same spirit he forwarded to the War Office Lord Napier's Supplementary Gazette thus. It came before the War Department, not only with the weight due to the recommendation of a General advocating the claims of the officers whose service had been performed under his own eyes in a singularly successful expedition, but also with the additional authority derived from the sanction of the Horse Guards. The War Office authorities, however, notwithstanding, took upon themselves to reject the *Gazette*, putting forward a plea which, to our thinking, increased the strange slight upon Lord Napier which the rejection itself implied. If they had taken their stand upon the ground that when once a Gazett has been issued it is impolitic to issue another in order to appease discontent, their conduct, if not exactly courteous or judicious, considering the high military authorities from whom they differed, would have been, at any rate, consisting and intelligible. We do not ourselves sympathize with this policy in the present case, since we regard the first Abyssinian Gazette as altogether exceptionally unfortunate and therefore, to be exceptionally dealt with; but still we can easily understand the general utility of the policy, and how its more uncompromising advocates might insist upon its being rigorously enforced under all possible circumstances. But the plea put forward by the War Office authorities was of a strangely different kind. They did not object, as a matter of principle, to any Supplementary Gazette whatever, but they declared that this particular Gazette was too large, and, on the pretext that Lord Napier had recommended too many names, they refused to accept his recommendation in the case of any single one, and rejected his list altogether. It is scarcely necessary to point out that if this was their real objection there was an obvious remedy lying in their own hands. If they were really prepared to admit a Supplementary Gazette, and only rejected this one because it was too large, they had nothing to do but to suggest that it should be made smaller. They might, as they had every right to do, have selected what names appeared to them the most deserving, and have regretted their inability to accept the rest. This course would have involved no ungracious antagonism to either Lord Napier or the Horse Guards. It is one thing to meet a propasal half way, advancing genuine reasons for not going any further, and another thing to reject it altogether, because you disapprove it in part.

However, it is, we suspect, rather a waste of powder and shot to treat this pretext as if it were a reason. The War Department must have at heart objected to any Supplementary Gazette whatever, though for some odd reason they thought it more politic to pronounce only against a large one. What the grounds of their objection may be we cannot tell, as we do not know from whom the objection emanated. Sir John Pakington is nominally responsible, and it is just possible that a statesman of Sir John's versatility, happily, free from the fetters of diffidence, may have himself settled the question of the Abyssinian Gazette off-hand, on his own responsibility, and without allowing his time to be taken up, or his breadth of view to be narrowed, by too minute inquiries. He must, in any case, take the discredit of having permitted the discourteous treatment of a General out of whom he and his party tried to make so much political capital. But probably the treatment is more to be attributed to some one or more of the permanent wirepullers who exercise so much influence in our military departments, because their knowledge of the business of the office gives them almost absolute power, while their subordinate position relieves them of the responsibility without which such power is pretty sure to be abused. These gentlemen may be, perhaps unconsciously influenced by the jealousy which the traditions of their office tend to foster of an Anglo-Indian army; or they may think that to give honours to a few more officers will only increase the discontent of the very large class who believe that they themselves have claims. If so, the policy of the War Office is strangely suicidal. If they had rewarded a few officers, they could at least have laid claim to good intentions, and a wish to do justice for justice's sake. No doubt they would have been accused of injustice by endless disappointed claimants, but such an accusation from such a quarter would have been worth little. But now they are self-accused; they have openly convicted themselves of injustice to certain officers. Certain officers having worked well are recommended for promotion, both by Lord Napier and by the Horse Guards, and the War Office rejects them, not because it considers them undeserving, but because certain other officers are also recommended. A., B., and C. would get their rewards from Lord Napier, the Horse Guards, and the War Office, if it were not for E., D., and F. Can anything be more ludicrously unjust than this, and is the difficulty diminished by the fact that every claimant will consider himself either A., or B., or C., and therefore an innocent victim? If this is the War Office notion of diminishing discontent, we should be curious to know how they would set about increasing it. It is fortunate that the accession of a new War Minister to office enables the question to be reconsidered, and rewards to be given to as many of the most deserving officers now "left out in the cold" as there can be found room for. It is, of course, impossible to find room for all who may deserve it. Their exclusion is to be regretted, but involves no injustice. Where you have only places for six, it is impossible not to shut out the seventh man, however otherwise entitled to consideration he may be. But we say openly that you have six places all ready, but will not fill one merely because there are twelve candidates, is a jewel of military logic, and will require unusually good special pleading to defend it if it comes to be discussed in the House of Commons.

A SPLENDID "TAKE."

Some months ago (says the *Home News*) it was announced that Lord Bute had joined the Church of Rome. The statement was contradicted. But something in the language of the denial struck us as reticent, not to say Jesuitical, and our readers may remember that we said we believed that the affairs was only a question of time. His young lordship has now been formally received into the Romish Church, and, as he has some £300,000 a year, he is a convert worth making. Of the intellect of a person who changes the Protestant for the Catholic religion, people of the world are not apt to form a very high opinion. But even if Lord Bute spends a great deal of money in obedience to spiritual directors, it is better than that it should go among scoundrels, as in the case of Lord Hastings.

His Lordship made his first communion on Christmas-day at Nice.

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RESTORATION OF DHAR.

Mr. John

it was produced he should object to it unless it was distinctly traced home to one or other of the defendants.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said their objection was taken not so much with reference to that particular document as because it was the commencement of what he apprehended as likely to be a course of irregularity in the conduct of the case. He wished it to be understood that, whatever documents might be tendered in evidence, he should object to their being received as against the defendants unless it was brought home that one or other of them was acquainted with them. With regard to this particular document it might be unimportant to make any struggle, but thereafter they would have to deal with a number of accounts and matters with which some of the defendants might have been acquainted and others not, and therefore he made the objection *in limine*.

The Lord Mayor asked if he understood the learned serjeant to object to the production of a document issued by a public company.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine said certainly he did, unless it was brought home to one or other of the defendants. A public company had no existence in court of justice. This was a strictly technical charge against the defendants, who had waded through Chancery, and who had had decisions upon their conduct over and over again, and he should take it upon himself to oppose objections to every scrap of illegal evidence that was attempted to be introduced.

The Lord Mayor said no doubt any document which was desired to be put in must be traced home to one or other of the defendants

Mr. Lewis intimated that he should by proof connect one or more of the defendants with issuing the prospectus when the time came.

The witness said he was induced to take the 2,000 shares by the statements in the prospectus as vouched by the directors.

By Serjeants Ballantine and Parry—He knew the late Mr. Gibb, one of the directors, but had no consultation or correspondence with him on the subject of taking shares. He instructed his solicitor to file a bill in Chancery against the defendants. Some answers had been given to that bill, but he had not seen them all. There was one just come in which he had not seen. He did not instruct his solicitor with respect to the whole of the grounds on which he made his complaint in Chancery. He put in the bill what was most calculated to prove in his favour. He believed the defendant Mr. Gordon had not answered. Witness's suit had not yet been adjudicated upon, and the bill would have to be amended. He sought to recover by the Chancery suit the money he had lost, on the ground of fraud. He had had no conversation with the complainants on the subject before that morning. He was a member of the committee to which Dr. Thom belonged. Witness was not prosecutor in this case, and had nothing to do with the prosecution.

Mr. Thomas Clarke said he resides in Adelaide-road, Haverstock-hill. He was not in business. In August, 1865, he bought 40 shares in the limited company at 1½ premium, and held them down to its failure. Up to that period he had paid £600, irrespective of the premium, and since £100 in two or three calls of £10 each. By profession he had bought the shares, he had seen a prospectus of the company. He bought them afterwards in the market.

Mr. Oswald Howell, a very material witness, was next called. He said he is one of the firm of Walker Reddall, Nix, and Howell, accountants, King-street, Cheapside, and was the accountant in the case of the Unity Bank and Middlesex Bank, on behalf of the shareholders. He was appointed on the 30th of August, 1866, by the Court of Chancery, to investigate the affairs of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited). From that time he began an investigation of the books of the old firm and of the limited company, facilities for that purpose having been furnished by Messrs. Turquand and Harding, the official liquidators. The liabilities of Overend, Gurney, and Co. on loans and securities on the 31st of July, 1865, were £8,978,106 The loans were from July, 1864, to July, 1865. The particulars of that item were to be found in the loan ledger, from which witness read a few of the entries. Among them was, under date of the 31st of July, 1865, a loan of £225,000 to Barned's Bank, and, on the opposite side was "Cash, £225,000" That was the balance of their account as appeared in the books, and it was balanced up to that date. The entry was placed to the debit side of Barned's account, because it was carried to the books of the limited company. Loans amounting to nine millions, on securities, were transferred to the limited company from the old firm. Being asked to say whether there was anything in the books to show that the cash had actually been received, witness said in the first page of the loan cash-book of the limited company there was, on the debit side, the entry, "Cash, Barned's Bank, £220,000." From these items, he said, Barned and Co. did not pay the money to the old firm, as it was carried to the debit of the limited company. There was placed to the credit of Baring Brothers, in the loan ledger of the limited company on the 31st of July, 1865, cash £700,000, and in the ledger of the old company a like sum.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, interposing, said it was conceded on all hands that a vast amount was out upon loan, that being the business of Overend, Gurney, and Co.'s house, and the only way in which the defendants could be implicated would be to show that the money had been lent without security, or upon security so obviously bad that it was equivalent to none at all.

Mr. Lewis replied that his present object was only this,—to show that at the time of the transfer of the business the whole mass of loans was taken off the shoulders of the old company and transferred to those of the new. The learned counsel could make what comments they pleased upon the fact, but it was necessary that it should be clearly established.

Serjeant Ballantine—We admit it.

Serjeant Parry—No doubt of it. Of course, the £700 or £9,000,000 of loans were transferred; they were the most valuable part of the business.

Serjeant Ballantine—And we further contest the loans so transferred were lent upon good and securities.

Mr. Giffard said it was unfair and illegal for Mr. Lewis to try to get from the mouth of the witness that at the time of the transfer the "liabilities," as he called them—but which were really loans on good security—amounted to so many millions. The entry itself in the books showed that the amount was for loans upon securities.

Mr. Lewis—At any rate this is clear, that, as I call them, liabilites, or as the learned serjeant calls them, loans on securities—to the amount of £8,000,000 or 9,000,000 were transferred.

The witness, Mr. Howell, resuming, proceeded to say, in answer to Mr. Lewis, that in the cash-book of the old firm at the time of the transfer he found the amount due to country bankers was £1,873,559, for which it held no securities. The account was balanced up to the 31st of July, 1865, and he found in a book of the limited company, which commenced on the following day, a corresponding entry. In the cash discount ledger of the old firm there was an entry of £35,628, under date of the 31st of July, 1865. It consisted, he believed, of one or two entries inserted in the general ledger of the old firm, but the details were not given. The initials "D. L.," which he believed ment discount ledger, were prefixed to the entry. He found a similar amount placed to debit in the cash-book of the limited company. There is also an entry of £64,075 cash advances carried forward to the debit of the limited company. In the general ledger of the old firm there is an entry "cash £435,380," and the same account appears in the cash-book of the new company. Turning to the general ledger he found it consisted of sums due to customers. There were also items of £72,610 rebate on bills and £38,772 bills payable, £2,675,529 sundry debts, and £1,035,713 private ledger. He had examined the private ledger of the partners in the old firm. The figures he had mentioned gave a total of £15,281,641 and were the indebtedness of the old firm, and were carried forward to the debit of the new company. In the general ledger of the old firm he found a statement of account made up to the date of the transfer, the same also appearing in the general ledger of the limited company on the following day, when it commenced business. The following items, making a total of £15,281,641, were sold, and placed to the credit of the firm and also to that of the limited company:—Cash securities, £8,507,361; cash advances, £1,070,573; cash, country bankers, £5,658; cash, general ledger, £13,303; cash, bills receivable, £1,345,135; cash, £120,591; cash, suspense and guarantee account, £4,213,895; cash, discount ledger, £1,969; and cash, sundry debts, £3,618. The witness being asked if the could state of what the large item, £4,213,895 under the head of "cash, suspense and guarantee account" consisted, replied, in effect, that it was made up of a balance of certain debts, amounting to £1,484,258, due to the old firm, after giving credit for three large items of £59,954, £209,943, and £462, or together, £270,359. Of the item of £4,213,896, there appeared due from the Atlantic Royal Mail Steampacket Company (in liquidation), £839,345 19s.; Astley and Co., £4 00 6s.; T. S. Begbie, £17,292 14s. 8d.; Leopold Bruzzwitz, £54,382 19s. 3d.; W. Chapman, £17,245 12s.; J. H. Cox and Co., £180 17s. 2d.; Carlisle, Parr, and Co., £6,294 7s. 9d.; Greek and Oriental Steam Company (in liquidation), £144,144 3s. 11d.; East India and London Shipping Company (in liquidation), £406,264 2s.; A. F. G. "Guarantee," £27,028 13s. 6d.; F. and G. Garraway, £190,977 1s. 4d.; Halliday, Fox, and Co., £34,628 8s. 9d.; Thomas Howard, £331,765 9s. 3d.; Charles Joyce, £78,748 10s.; John Jones, £22,355 4s. 2d.; Kelson, Tritton, and Co., £291,391 4s. 2d.; F. E. C. Koch, £243,069 17s. 1d.; Levant and Black Sea Steam Company (in liquidation), £38,211 13s. 1d.; Lawrence and Fry, £148,452 14s. 11d.; David Leopold Lewis, £341,559 13s. 4d.; Millwall Iron Works and nonances (in liquidation), £510,368 11s. 2d.; W. M'Cormack, £13,174 14s. 11d.; Manuel and Co. £83,093 15s. 8d.; Mauritius Mortgage, £23,284 5s. 10d.; Old Ebbw Vale Company "shares," £11,112 17s. 7d.; Joseph Rigby, £20,000 C. Reynold £15,000; Peto and Betts, "Azad," £14,000; Sichel, Alexander, and Co. £51,921 6s. 11d.; and Ton Dadelszen and North, £2 845 18s. 6d.

The witness being asked by Mr. Lewis if he could explain the meaning of "Azad" attached to the names of Peto and Betts replied in the negative.

At this point the examination of the witness was suspended, and the as almost the whole case for the prosecution turned upon his evidence, he was asked at every both by the magistrates' clerk (Mr. Oke) and by the counsel for the defence, to give "chapter and verse" for his statements, which he did, or endeavoured to do, by repeated references to the ponderous ledgers, with which he appeared to have a wonderful familiarity. There was a manifest determination to take nothing for granted, and he was evidently annoyed at being constantly pulled up by first one counsel and then another. He had an awkward habit of lowering his voice at times, which had the effect of frequently subjecting the counsel engaged, the chief clerk, and the representatives of the Press to great inconvenience, dealing as he was with transactions representing millions of money. On one occasion Mr. Giffard, Q.C., pointedly complained of this to the Bench, both on the part of counsel and of the reporters, but to little effect, if any.

It being now 3 o'clock, the Court, after sitting four hours, adjourned until 11 o'clock on Wednesday next, with the approval of the counsel engaged; and each of the defendants was again admitted to bail in the meantime, himself in £2,000 and a surety in £2,000. The gentlemen who tendered themselves as bail were Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Neville Lubbock, Mr. John Gurney Hoare, Mr. Joseph Gurney Barclay, and Mr. Kirkman D. Hodgson.

(To be continued.)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

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Paid up Capital	2,400,000
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Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.

Pig and Sheet Lead.
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Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
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The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

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A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C. Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

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The Property of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new, Mail Phaeton, with two spare seats convertible into Waggonette, by Hills and Son.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

A second-hand light Miniature Brougham, with surrounding venetians, by Holmes, of Derby.

Just Landed.

Two first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Carts, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, Isewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and dark brown, and lining to match, by Windover.

And also,

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very small and neat single Horse Miniature Brougham, with venetians to sides, and open-back, by McNaught and Smith.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A single-barrelled Rifle, with bullet moulds, by Lang and Co.

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun, and Rifle to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonette with Lamps and Shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kosterton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

1 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Bullock Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed.

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair to Windower, Long Acre.

And also, the Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

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A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

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2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

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27th January, 1869.

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PEACHES from the HILLS—fresh batch received on Saturday—in baskets of 200, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 3 per basket. Apply to

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Tanna, 15th January 1869.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadevie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

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N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

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A remedy at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription, in bottles at Cash Rs. 2 as. 4; Credit Rs. 2 as 8 by

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NOTICES.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENFR.

FOUR SIZES—No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, AND 9.

THE BEST FAMILY COOKING STOVE,

Suitable for burning any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Dross, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

This unrivalled Stove, a new design, is constructed with all the latest and most valued improvements. It is pronounced by all to be the masterpiece of utility as a Family Kitchener. It has accommodation on top for four Boilers, Pots, or Kettles, an excellent Oven, which is always in a regular uniform heat, and properly arranged for ventilation in Roasting, with a valve for that purpose in the inside of the Oven, and adjustable at pleasure. An unquestionable cure for any dull draught or smoky chimney is at once obtained by the use of this Cooking Stove. The full front of the fire is shown when the front doors of the Stove are thrown open, giving the same cheerful appearance possessed by the ordinary Grate, and affording the opportunity to roast joints in front of the fire, to toast bread, &c.

This Stove is furnished and fitted with a full complement of all the necessary Cooking Utensils, thus forming a complete fit-out for the Kitchen, and at a cost far below any of the ordinary Ranges.

There are four Sizes of the "Victoress" Cooking Stove—the No. 7, or second size, being suitable for Cooking every variety for a family of from eight to twelve persons; the No. 8, or third size, for families of twelve to fifteen persons; and the No. 9, for the very largest households.

The top of the Stove, when the Boilers are off, forms an excellent Hot Plate for heating Smoothing Irons, &c.

These Stoves are easily conveyed to any distance, and are ready for immediate use, without the trouble or expense of workmen to set them up or build them in; and plain printed directions for using them are sent with each Stove, so that there is no difficulty whatever experienced, even by the most ignorant servants or cooks in the management.

SIZE OF STOVES.

	Width across the front.	Depth from front to back over all.	Height.
No. 6,	20 inches.	29 inches.	21 inches.
No. 7,	23 ,,	32 ,,	22 ,,
No. 8,	26 ,,	35 ,,	23 ,,
No. 9,	29 ,,	39 ,,	24 ,,

THE COOKING UTENSILS.

2 Iron Pots, tinned inside, 1 Tea Kettle, ,, } For No. 9 Stove, holding from 3 to 4 Gals. each; for No. 8, holding from 2 to 3 Gals. each; for No. 7, about 1½ Gals. each; for No. 6, say 1 Gallon each.

1 Potato or Vegetable Steamer to fit one of the Pots.
1 Large Oval Ham Boler, No. 9 holding 11 Gallons; No. 8, 9 Gallons; No. 7, 8 Gallons; No. 6, 6 Gallons.
1 Round Iron Frying Pan.
1 Large Oval Frying Pan or Fish Pan.
1 Egg Pan, with Patent Contractor.
1 Toasting and Broiling Iron for the Front Fire.
3 Square Sheet-Iron Baking Pans for the Oven.

Also, a small Poker, a Rake for cleaning out the Flues, a Handle for lifting off the Covers of the Stove, &c.

6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

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This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beeare all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of families and for more efficacious than opium and the substitute of bismuth.

LONDON HOTEL, No. 9, GRANT ROAD—OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have beenthoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all tim s pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishmen

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

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Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is splendid both for Families and Gentlemen.

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The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

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CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

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